

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

In effect on and after November 5, 1893.

Trains.	No.	Leave Topeka City.	Arrive Topeka.	Leave Topeka.
St. Louis Express.	1	11:15 am	1:00 pm	1:50 pm
Chicago Express.	2	8:15 am	10:25 am	10:50 pm
St. Louis Express.	3	10:45 am	12:50 pm	1:10 pm
Chicago Express.	4	8:50 am	11:00 am	11:30 pm
St. Louis Express.	5	7:10 pm	10:25 pm	10:40 pm

EASTBOUND.

Trains.	No.	Arrive Topeka.	Leave Topeka.	Arrive Kansas City.
Limited Express.	1	8:30 pm	8:50 pm	9:40 pm
Chicago Express.	2	4:30 pm	4:55 pm	6:30 pm
St. Louis Express.	3	3:30 pm	3:50 pm	4:40 pm
Chicago Express.	4	4:45 am	5:00 am	5:50 am
St. Louis Express.	5	4:55 am	5:10 am	6:00 am

THE SANTA FE ROUTE.

In effect on and after December 21, 1893.

Trains.	No.	Leave Topeka City.	Arrive Topeka.	Leave Topeka.
St. Louis Express.	1	11:15 am	1:00 pm	1:50 pm
Chicago Express.	2	8:15 am	10:25 am	10:50 pm
St. Louis Express.	3	10:45 am	12:50 pm	1:10 pm
Chicago Express.	4	8:50 am	11:00 am	11:30 pm
St. Louis Express.	5	7:10 pm	10:25 pm	10:40 pm

Trains.	No.	Arrive Topeka.	Leave Topeka.	Arrive Kansas City.
Limited Express.	1	8:30 pm	8:50 pm	9:40 pm
Chicago Express.	2	4:30 pm	4:55 pm	6:30 pm
St. Louis Express.	3	3:30 pm	3:50 pm	4:40 pm
Chicago Express.	4	4:45 am	5:00 am	5:50 am
St. Louis Express.	5	4:55 am	5:10 am	6:00 am

Trains.	No.	Leave Topeka City.	Arrive Topeka.	Leave Topeka.
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St. Louis Express.	3	10:45 am	12:50 pm	1:10 pm
Chicago Express.	4	8:50 am	11:00 am	11:30 pm
St. Louis Express.	5	7:10 pm	10:25 pm	10:40 pm

Pancakes

That Agree With You!

The old fashioned were too heating to the blood—made you feel mean all day—resulted in bad blood if too freely indulged in. Not so with those made from

Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour

A specially prepared combination of Wheat, Corn and Rice containing all the good qualities of these great food products.

Nutritious. Self Rising. Awarded First Premium at World's Fair. Ask your grocer for it. If he hasn't, tell him all the leading wholesale grocers sell it.

R. T. DAVIS & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

FROM **Kansas City** and **St. Joseph**

TO **ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO,**

OMAHA, PEORIA, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE **ATLANTIC COAST.**

THE BEST LINE FOR **New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington,**

NORTH AND EAST.

D. O. IVES,
General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Tourist Sleepers to California. Via the Santa Fe Route every day in the year without change. Snow blockades avoided by using this line through New Mexico and Arizona, the "Land of Sunshine."

Peerless Steam Laundry, Phone 332.

MOB LAW AT CHICO.

The Missouri Pacific Tries to Move a Depot.

The People of the Kansas Town Aroused.

WORKMEN BOUND OVER

The People "Wrestle" With Them to Delay Progress.

SALINA, Kan., Jan. 2.—The little town of Chico has been greatly excited because of an attempt by the Missouri Pacific to remove its depot to Kipp. Sunday morning before daylight a work train with twenty-five men pulled silently into Chico, and rousing Mrs. J. H. Miller, the agent who lives in the depot, told her to get up and get ready to move at once, as the station was going to be taken to Kipp without delay.

The workmen began to tear down the chimneys and take the building from the foundation. They worked rapidly and evidently were anxious to get the building onto the company's track before they could be stopped.

Anderson Miller was one of the first citizens aroused and he at once began to get the other people of the neighborhood awakened. He realized that as it was Sunday he could not get an injunction issued restraining the company's employees.

He never adopted a plan which answered the purpose. He went to Kipp and had warrants issued for the foreman, conductor and other members of the gang, twelve warrants in all. They were arrested on the charge of violating the peace and quiet of the Sabbath.

They were taken before the Kipp City justice, where they stood preliminary hearing and were bound over to the district court. They then started back to work. The Chico people saw that the workmen must be kept from moving the building until Monday, when an injunction could be issued.

They had twelve more men arrested, therefore, on the same charge as was brought against the first twelve. These men also waived preliminary hearing and were bound over. The twenty-five employees then returned to the work of getting the Chico depot ready for removal.

It was by the depot's side on Sunday evening, and it was evident the employees must be furnished some kind of entertainment, or they would have the building moved before midnight. Mr. Miller, therefore, had a second warrant issued against the twenty-five men for violating the Sabbath day.

Deputies were sent to arrest the twenty-five train hands.

The train men listened to the reading of the warrants, and then gave a great course laugh, and started to resume work. The twelve deputies knew they could not arrest the twenty-five men, but they felt sure they could make it so lively until after midnight that very little work could be done.

The several hours that followed were full of incidents and amusement. When any man tried to work on the depot the deputies would "hold" him. In this manner the depot was kept in the train men occupied until after 12 o'clock Sunday night, and when the sheriff arrived with the injunction papers very little work had been accomplished.

Judge Thompson issued the injunction just as soon as he could get in position, and Mr. Miller, who was waiting for it, hastened back to Chico at once with the sheriff to have the papers served.

Last night the company removed the agent and telegraph instrument to Kipp, and established the station there in a box car. Chico still holds the depot.

DOCTORS TO TALK.

Golden Belt and Eastern Kansas Associations Meet Here Tomorrow.

The Golden Belt and Eastern Kansas Medical societies meet in joint convention in this city tomorrow, beginning at 4 p. m. and continuing through the evening. The meetings will be held in the A. O. U. W. hall at 725 Kansas avenue.

The afternoon meeting will consist of an informal meeting with no papers or discussions.

The evening meeting will consist of the reading and discussion of the following papers:

Small-pox—Dr. F. Daugherty, Junction City.

Case of compound dislocation of ankle joint—Dr. John T. McGee, Hays.

Intra-pelvic adhesions, the diagnosis of—Dr. Wm. B. DeWitt, Salina.

Some practical observations on urethral stricture—Dr. J. Block, Kansas City, Mo.

Pathology of cancerous, with specimens—Dr. J. L. Gilbert, Topeka.

Chronic tubercular meningitis—Dr. R. H. Sutherland, Lexington.

The officers of the association are: Eastern Kansas society—President, A. B. McDaniel, Holton; vice president, G. A. Wall, Topeka; secretary and treasurer, R. S. McGee.

The New Oakland Church.

Located on the corner of Winfield and Riverside avenues, B. & O. up and inclusive to the Frank H. Brigham and wife have presented to the board of trustees as a present to the new Oakland Presbyterian church a warranty deed for the four lots on which the building is erected valued at \$200, for which they have the sincere and heartfelt thanks of both church and people. The second installment of the church subscription will be due the last of this month, Jan. 1894. We are trusting the friends of the church will help us out in this enterprise. We are still short about \$400 in having enough to finish the church. Will you not help us out? If we are not able to call on you, will you not please send us your donation. It will be gratefully received, and promptly acknowledged.

H. S. CHILDS, Pastor.
W. M. GIBSON,
R. E. TAYLOR,
J. E. GILBERT,
G. W. STEELE,
J. E. FISH,
J. E. FITZGERALD,
Trustees.

The historical lectures by Prof. Graham at the First Baptist church have been postponed until Friday evening, the 5th. The other lectures will be given at Library hall Monday and Tuesday evenings, the 8th and 9th of January.

Good work done by the Peerless.

FABLES FOR CHILDREN.

THE LITTLE GIRL.

Once upon a time there was a Little Girl about six high, who had been very, very naughty and had pained her Mamma very much thereby.

Her Mamma chided her severely, but without avail.

And there was a fierce and terrible Lion that had not eaten a bite in a whole week, and he was as hungry as the Little Girl was naughty.

The Little Girl's Mamma had heard of this terrible Lion, so when she found that her gentle reproach was insufficient she took off her slipper and applied it with painful accuracy to the Little Girl, because the fierce and terrible Lion was away off in the African desert and therefore unavailable.

Mamma—A slipper in the hand is worth two lions in the African desert.

THE LITTLE BOY.

Harry Godwin was a nice little Boy, and he had a great Yellow Mascal many sizes too large for him, but it was a Love-Me-Do-Love-Me-Do combination, and his kind parents bought the Mascal at a sacrifice.

Harry was too lazy to do anything except play ball and hockey and go fishing.

One day his dear Mother sent him to the butcher shop for three pounds of liver.

"Must I carry all that home?" whined Harry, the lazy Boy.

"Let Carlo help you carry it," said his Mother, with keen sarcasm. "He is almost as lazy and good for nothing as you are."

Harry went off grumbling, with Carlo at his heels.

In half an hour and 30 minutes Harry returned, the butcher shop being three squares and a half away.

"Where is the liver?" asked his dear Mother.

"Carlo is bringing it," replied the lazy Harry, wiping the perspiration off on his sleeve.

In 10 minutes more Carlo came up to Harry with a large sack on his tail.

"Where's that liver?" asked Harry's Mother emphatically.

"Carlo's carrying it," whimpered Harry, fearing the result.

"But I don't see it," exclaimed the Boy's Mother.

"It's 'cause it's on the inside of him," explained the lazy Boy, much to his Mother's chagrin and disappointment.

The scene that followed beggars description.

Mamma—There are more ways of killing a dog than sticking him to death on butter—Detroit Free Press.

Renewal of the Old Feud.

"If a colored waiter at a restaurant," observed the exchange editor, "should drop a roast turkey on the floor"—

"That's dead easy," broke in the financial editor. "It would be the collapse of Turkey."

"No my son," said the exchange editor sharply. "That wasn't what I was going to."

"Then it would be the fall of Greece."

"I wouldn't be a national calamity of any kind," retorted the man of the shears, savagely dismembering a New York exchange.

"I say it would," rejoined the financial oracle, jabbing his fountain pen into the sheet of paper before him. "You said a colored waiter dropped a turkey on the floor. That would cause a commotion in Africa!"

"And a crash in China," interrupted the real estate editor, looking feverishly about for a weapon of some kind.

"You ought to be Asia-aned of yourself," spoke up the man at the index books, with deep feeling.

"Europe pack of vultures!" vociferated the exchange editor.

"If a colored waiter in a restaurant," said the financial editor, returning gamely to the charge, "should drop a roast turkey"—

"The proprietor would kick the stuffing!"

"There would be a rich pick-up for!"

"It would be a very grave offense against!"

"The waiter would make no bones of it!"

"He'd get a dressing down!"—didn't he?"

"The voice of the exchequer!"—high above the din.

"Not!" he shouted. "He would be out on a furl!"

And the meeting broke up in great confusion.—Chicago Tribune.

At the Museum.

The Human Elephant—Say, the india rubber man got full last night.

The Double Headed Man—What did they do to him?

The Human Elephant—Bounced him—Life.

A Standard of Beauty.

The luxuriance of the vegetation betokened a tropic scene.

The mother was the first to speak. Her face was full of troubled solicitude.

"My daughter," she said anxiously, "I am told that you are falling behind at school, while that Kaffir girl across the street is at the head of her class."

The maid tossed her head contemptuously.

"Mamma," she replied, "if I couldn't wear anything bigger than a nickel in the lobe of my ear, I'd go in for that sort of thing too."

Upon the mind of the parent there dawned anew the realization of the power of female loveliness.—Detroit News-Tribune.

A Suggestion.

In 1708 Gabrielli, one of the most beautiful of women and magnificent of sopranos, demanded \$5000 ducats salary from Catholic King of Russia. The emperor objected that it was larger than the pay of a field marshal. "Then let your field marshals sing for you," retorted Gabrielli.—Argonaut.

Acquired Proficiency.

"I'm getting along splendidly learning to write on my new typewriter."

"Getting any speed?"

"Oh, yes. All that's necessary now is for me to get so I can read what I've written!"—Chicago Record.

The Right Age.

Sarah—She's worth a million and just the right age for you.

Jerry—Any girl worth a million is the right age for me.—Detroit Free Press.

GRIPPE IS THERE.

Washington a Rich Field for the Scourge.

Is More to be Feared Than Cholera.

SAYS DR. HAMILTON.

Insurance Men Shy of Those Who've Had It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The capital has been stricken with the grippé for two months. During the former epidemic of this dread and mysterious scourge Washington suffered more perhaps than any other city in the country in proportion to its population. Hundreds of well known men were stricken with it, and many of them died. In the government departments and in congress it seems that every other man now aches with the grippe.

Two-thirds of them sorrowfully confess they will never again be stricken by the disease before that mysterious visitation. More than one promising career in public life has been cut short by the loss of vitality, the depreciation of energy, brought about by the modern destroyer, grippé.

Attacks Newcomers.

Dr. Hamilton, the celebrated surgeon, tells me grippé has cost more lives and broken down more men in Washington than would be the result if cholera were to visit the city. There appears to be something in the sanitary condition of the capital which induces a spread of this disease.

It ravaged the city two years ago and is now once more on its rounds. Washington is a healthy enough in most particulars. It is a clean, well drained city, but malaria is its worst and most persistent enemy.

The physicians say this tendency toward malaria weakens the vitality of men, particularly of newcomers to the city who have not as yet become fully acclimated, and leaves them a prey to the European epidemic which we call by the French name.

It thus happens, oddly enough, that a change of administration in Washington increases it. It befalls to the city a large number of men and women who soon feel the insidious influence of this malarial spot and fall victims to grippé, consumption, fever or other diseases which flourish upon a low vitality.

If one were to say, looking at the matter from the Washington standpoint, that the election of Cleveland brought the grippé scourge upon us, he would be laughed at, and people would inquire what other woes are to be charged up to Mr. Cleveland's account. Yet this statement, broadly, and for the indirect reasons already given, would be literally true.

It affects Life Insurance.

La grippé has left so many men in this country in an enfeebled condition that the life insurance companies, always keenly awake to the newest wrinkles affecting the mortality rates, have added a new question to the long and formidable list of inquiries which they first ask candidates for insurance.

It is, "Have you had grippé?" An affirmative answer to this question does not necessarily prevent the applicant getting a policy. But if his general health is a little under par, if he has some unfavorable symptoms or tendencies, or if his family history is not as good as it should be from the standpoint of longevity, the fact that he has had grippé may cause his rejection.

It may be the last straw that breaks down the life insurance camel.

A western senator who is in the prime of life and has always regarded himself and been considered by his friends to be perfectly sound was much surprised a few days ago when a life insurance company rejected his application for a policy. When he pressed the company for an explanation, they told him it was true he seemed sound and sturdy, but his family history was not favorable, his father having died at 45, his grandfather at 50, and his mother and grandmother at about the same age. "Besides," said the life insurance man, "you have had grippé, senator, and the company has the right to be particular about men who have had the grippé."

Congressman Hitt on Hard Times.

Though the times are hard and ready cash is scarce, the life insurance companies report their business as good as usual. If there is any change over a year ago, it is for the better. They explain this on the hypothesis that the country is so much stricken with grippé that many men are becoming suspicious of banks and doubtful as to other avenues of investment, they naturally turn to life insurance for their families and for a form of investment about whose soundness, if the company is wisely chosen, there can be no misgivings.

Two-thirds of the life insurance written nowadays is a combination of protection for the family of the insured with investment for himself. In hard times, or times of scanty operation in new business enterprises, more men turn to life insurance, just as real estate is not so much the last refuge afforded by a panic.

Congressman Hitt was talking about this with your correspondent today, and he said he remembers very well the panic of 1873 and the influence it had upon men in the matter of investments. They did not like to leave their money in the banks, and did not wish to invest it in trade or manufacturing. So they put it into real estate, on the theory that realty was always sure. "I know a number of instances," said Mr. Hitt, "of real estate purchases at that time made by men who simply did not know what else to do with their money. Because of the panic they thought the prices low, and as soon as times improved they expected to close out at good profits. These men, or their estates, are holding that property today, having never been able to realize as much for it as they paid in the midst of the panic of 1873."

A Bad Place to Take Photographs.

Photographing in a coal mine appears to be not an easy task. Mr. Herbert Hughes states that about twice as much light is required to take a photograph in a coal mine as in the average street scene, as not only is the coal itself black, but the dust from the coal darkens all parts. It is very difficult to keep the lens clear of moisture and coal dust, as sometimes a sudden blast of damp air will cloud the lens at the last instant. Mistakenly, a photographer in a coal mine about for a long time. Mr. Hughes considers it best to photograph when the air current is along the line between object and camera. When the current is across, there is much greater tendency to "unsharpness."—London News.

Removed.

E. W. Hughes, installment dealer, successor to L. A. Davis & Co., has removed from 323 Kansas avenue to 218 East Fifth street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Sir Robert E. Constant of Columbia Commandery, Washington—Notes.

Bro. Constant was born in Missouri and at the age of 17 took his first lesson at the printer's case, in which honorable calling he continued for two years, when he relinquished the composing stick for the editorial pen, becoming editor and proprietor of a newspaper, which he successfully conducted for 10 years.

In the fall of 1884 he was made a Blue Lodge Mason, and the following winter received the degree of Royal Arch and the order of Knights Templar.

At the same time he was made a member of Mithras Lodge of Perfection of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is identified with several of the Masonic organizations of Washington city in the official line, being principal supporter of Columbia chapter, No. 1, captain general of Columbia commandery, No. 2, and one of the ceremonial masters of Almas temple.

The prerequisite for Templar orders is that the candidate shall be a Royal Arch Mason.

The eighth Knight Templar charity ball under the auspices of the commanderies of Chicago was held at the Auditorium in that city Jan. 1.

Sir Frederic Speed, past grand commander of Knights Templars of Mississippi, has been commissioned by Sir Hugh McCurdy, grand master of Knights Templars of the United States, to visit and inspect the commanderies in Alabama, Florida and Mississippi.

Sir Harvey M. Hall, grand commander of Knights Templars in Illinois, has divided the state into audit districts and assigned to each a grand officer to officially inspect each commandery therein and to report to him its condition.

Sir John H. Collamore, an honorary member, has presented to Olive commandery of Knights Templars of Lynn, Mass., a fine sarcophagus monument, embellished with Templar emblems. The material is the finest Quincy granite, and the site of the monument is in Pine Grove cemetery at Lynn.

Kansas City commandery has conferred orders on 20 new members during the year, and 14 more have been added by affiliation.

Hanselmann commandery, Knights Templars of Columbus, O., has only two honorary members, and they are Major Robert Gwynn of Norwood, who was one of the organizers and first commander of that body, and "Father" George W. Gale of Newport, Ky., who is over 94 years old. Garfield, the martyr president, was the only other honorary member of this commandery.

The sixteenth annual reception and ball of Palestine commandery, No. 15, New York, will take place Jan. 31. It promises to be the grandest gathering of Knights Templars ever seen in that city.

Freemasonry, said Lafayette, is an order whose leading star is philanthropy and whose principles inculcate an increasing devotion to the cause of virtue and morality.

A. O. U. W.

Lower Provinces of Canada to Have a Grand Lodge—Workshop Notes.

The members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in the province of Quebec and lower provinces are soon to have a grand lodge for themselves. At the last session of the supreme lodge, which met in Toronto in June, it was decided that as soon as there should be 2,000 members in the provinces a separation would be granted by the grand lodge of Ontario. The grand lodge will include province of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. There are at present 29 lodges in the province of Quebec, 10 in New Brunswick and 2 in Nova Scotia. An active organizer is working up the lower provinces, and the work is progressing rapidly.